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BACKBONE.

No. 17115.

第 八 十 一 千 一 百 一 十 七 號

日九初月五年辰丙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1916.

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8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
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11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
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1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 10 "
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2.15 " " 5.01 " "	" " 15 "
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
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3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
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giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
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of the train by which the applicant wishes to
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Hongkong, 22nd May, 1916.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Neos—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Thirty-
fourth Ordinary General Meeting at
the Hongkong Hotel.

Tuesday, 13th June—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public

Works Dept.

TABLE TALK AT VERDUN.

In a sketch of life in a bomb-proof shelter at Verdun, Mr. William Philip Simms, correspondent of the United Press of America, writes:—

In the steam-heated corridors, 100ft. from the surface, the defenders of Verdun, off duty, are eating their noon-day meal. If you know anything about farms and harvest time, you have seen a similar sight on many an occasion. There are long tables with scores of men on either side, eating and talking contentedly. There is no excitement; only everybody seems interested.

At the table of the general some 20 guests sit down. As is the French custom, he sits at one end instead of at the end, and the oldest visitor sits at his right. The next oldest is at his left. Opposite him is his second in command. My seat is by this officer. On my right is a major. The tablecloth is spotless; the service faultless, wine and all. No better dinner could be had anywhere. Our bread was warm and delicious-smelling, fresh from the citadel's underground bakery. The lights we ate by, the water we drank, were from the citadel plants out of harm's way and independent of the city's supply. The ventilation was perfect. Between the brick arches and the rock-and-earth through which the tunnels were bored are spaces, and the spaces connected with the outside world by chimneys. I have seen many a theatre or church less well aired.

On all sides there was the hum of voices. I listened. It would be curious to hear what the defenders of Verdun were talking about while the Germans hurled themselves against the city; while the town burned, while shells fell about them.

"Our school system is very defective in that respect," a French captain was saying to his neighbour. "Our children are not taught the languages properly. They should be given English, Italian, and other languages; while still young, by native teachers who know no French and who always speak to the children in the language being taught. This captain had distinguished himself in the fighting around Verdun. He was shortly to leave the table to start on a perilous mission.

The General Commanding Verdun was now speaking earnestly to the oldest visitor, the guest of honour. He was saying:—"No, I'm not from the Midi; I come from the Department of Pas-de-Calais. So I am very fond of shrimps—the little rose-coloured ones, fresh from the sea. We have them very fine up my way."

Another officer, a captain, was discussing the classics of university days.

When luncheon was finished and we found ourselves outside, we discovered a shell had struck the corner of a little brick building in which a soldier was roasting fragrant-smelling coffee.

"Hurt you?" someone asked. "No, not a bit. Little pieces of shell went through the bottom of my pants there (he showed a ragged hole near the turned-up part of the left leg) and a box of matches was set on fire in my pocket. That—and the hole you see in the wall there—is the extent of the damage." He went on roasting his coffee.

One's impression, after such an experience, is that the only way to hurt military writers like the moral of an army is to let it alone, not to fight it, especially if that army is of the French kind, which seems gay and less inclined to gloom the more it has to do in the way of scrapping.

DR INED BELGIUM.

THE BELGIANS REMEMBER.

I have had a long conversation with a leading citizen of Brussels, who cannot be named as a source of information, because while he is in exile, his family and property remain in the power of the invader, and the penalty might fall upon them, says Mr. G. H. Perris, Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*.

If German soldiers enter a church, an inn, or a tramcar, the Belgian civilians quietly go out, or move to a distance. They are often fined or imprisoned for "insulting the arm by gesture." They remember Louvain and Ypres, the wholesale butcheries of the autumn of the conquest; they remember, also, the unconquered army of the Yser.

A friend of my informant was recently taken with a heart seizure in a tramcar. A German army doctor sat in solitary state in the first-class section of the car. The conductor drew his attention to the case. "It's no business of mine," was the reply; and the sick man died.

The economic exhaustion of the country is due partly to the interruption of all normal life which makes it very difficult, and sometimes impossible, even to pass from one city or part of the country to another, and partly to a deliberate exploitation of the resources of the country for the benefit of the German Empire. This exploitation is admitted by German writers; but, systematic as it is, it is impossible so far to obtain any exact account of the amount of robbery (for it is nothing but robbery) that has been accomplished. Large quantities of machinery and raw material have been taken away from Liege and other Belgian industrial towns, as from Lille and Roubaix, under the decrees of the Kriegrohstoffabteilung (War Raw Material Department).

They pretend to military requisitions, such as are permitted conditionally by international law; but, in fact, they go far beyond, and often in no way concern the needs of the army of occupation. A year ago Dr. Ludwig Gutschow described the working principle of the German authorities: "To bring from Germany as little as possible for the needs of the army; to draw as much as possible from the conquered country; and to send into Germany all that is superfluous for the army and cannot be utilized on the spot."

He then estimated the total profit realised by the German Empire behind the Western front since the beginning of the war "at two milliards of marks—that is nearly 100 millions sterling."

VERDUN.

WITH THE ARMY OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The following account of the operations before Verdun, from the German side written by the Staff Correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, is interesting. The extent of the German preparations, the massed artillery and the mounds of ammunition collected, would seem to disprove the German assertion, that the attack was not to be pressed to a finality, or that it was a feint, admittedly upon a large scale, to cover operations on another sector. The Correspondent says:—"There is something awe-inspiring about this battle, raging from Fort de Belleville to Hill 304, particularly when one remembers that this is only one of three sectors of the battle for Verdun."

The important village of Espéy, lying south of Hill 304, is already a smoking mass of ruins.

The unequivocal emptiness and loneliness of vast battlefields give you a creepy sensation, as of phantom armies fighting. Their presence, as I gazed to-day, was betrayed only by frequent fitful flashes of flame, like fireflies on a summer night. One could see miles of these fireflies, despite the bright sunlight, each marking the mouth of a gun. They made one realize more vividly than figures possibly could, how thickly the iron girde lightening about Verdun is studded with German batteries. Not a man, horse, wagon, or motor could be seen moving about that fire-swept zone bounded by the rival artillery.

The only human touch was a giant yellow Cyclop eye, blinking at us—a German holograph in action. Turning about, we saw its mate winking back, but the theme of its luminous dialogue was not for publication.

A deep, low, and unchanging basic leit-motif was played by the distant guns, from as far away as the Argonne at the right and from Douaumont and the east and south fronts of Verdun to the left.

Close beside us a four-piece battery is now singing in a wisp of salvoes and now separately in a high, sharp staccato. Out of the welter of discords and harmonies, the trained ear picks out the several strands. One could recognize, not only the characteristic notes of the German guns of various calibres and kinds, but often the size and species of the French shells bursting in reasonable nearness. Among these, I detected a new and deeper bass strange to me, but which I had wanted to hear for over a year.

"Is that the 42 centimeter mortar?" I asked the Crown Prince's intelligence officer.

"I don't know," he answered. "Among the group of correspondents on 'Hindenburg Hill,' as the Crown Prince's intelligence officer had called this commanding height on the Meuse, were half a dozen German officers, who stood silently looking at the City of Verdun, as into some promised land; yet with features that did not betray their thoughts."

Most keenly interested was the royal chauffeur, who personally piloted us from Sedan, handling the wheel like a professional. This is Prince Otto of Schaumburg-Lippe, old, wrinkled-faced, but still very much of a live wire, and filled with real democracy.

Neither the Crown Prince's intelligence officer nor the Major of the great General Staff, who was with us, would commit himself on the question whether the Germans would or would not take Verdun.

These and other officers whom I had an opportunity of sounding were unanimous in the expression of implicit confidence in their General Staff, on the conviction that if the army's leaders really wanted Verdun and meant to get it, they would. This confidence is contagious, particularly when backed by an array of artillery that staggers the imagination.

Sweeping the German position with field glasses, one can see miles and miles of ammunition, for which no batteries have yet been brought up.

To reach "Hindenburg Hill" I had an uncomfortable walk through half a mile of ammunition, a double row of shell mounds on either side, the mounds being ten feet apart.

Holes, six feet square, were scooped in the mud, and two logs, with boards laid across, forming a platform, on which the heavy calibre shells were piled eight tiers high. Only one battery was behind this half mile of ammunition; yet more ammunition kept right on arriving and was being stacked up by longshoremen.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC STRAITS.

GOVERNMENT COMMANDEERING CATTLE.

Letters that are taken on German prisoners continue to show that the economic situation in Germany remains extremely strained. Thus, a letter, dated March 30, from Dohann, warns the recipient to make arrangements in case of death, that the sender's immediate family be notified so that the expense of sending packets of food needlessly may be avoided. Apparently such packets had been addressed to a brother of the recipient for a considerable period after he had been killed, no notification having been received from the Government. The writer points out that cattle are being commandeered; two beasts being seized from people who have ten, five, from people with twenty, and ten from those with forty. Four hundred quintals of hay were to be seized at Dohann on April 15, and there was a terrible scarcity of meat. A sucking pig cost between eighty and a hundred marks, while a cow fetched a thousand marks. The writer also stated that no parcels were to be sent to soldiers during Easter week.

THINGS WE HAVE DONE WELL.

ORGANISING THE SUGAR SUPPLY.

The Government who were in office when war overwhelmed the world did many provident things, of which the people whom they represent know little and perhaps appreciate even less.

When we declared war on Germany, sugar was the one commodity in which, as a result, there was imminent danger of a famine, for the simple reason that we depended upon enemy countries for about two-thirds of our supplies. Taking the last undisturbed year of trade—1913—we imported 20,834,293 cwt. of refined sugar. Of this total of 30,385,180 cwt., no less than 25,927,030 cwt. came from Germany and Austria-Hungary. It may be noted that of our imports of sugar about 34 million cwt. were entered for home consumption, which represents our normal demand.

The effect of having two-thirds of our supplies cut off made itself immediately felt. Sugar, which at the end of July, 1914 had been selling at 15s. per cwt., went up at a bound as soon as the war-cloud loomed on the horizon. Even before actual hostilities prices rose, and by August 31st, when Great Britain was formally involved, prices of 35s. and 40s. per cwt. were quoted on the London market, while in Scotland sugar was actually sold as high as 55s. per cwt. The wholesale price may be said to have been trebled in a week; and the consumer was threatened with an advance at least as formidable.

PROMPT ACTION.

The Government acted very promptly. They decided that the task of ensuring an adequate supply of sugar, and arranging for its distribution on terms that would be no more onerous to the public than conditions made inevitable, could only be performed by immediately procuring all the available stocks wherever they were to be found in sugar-producing countries, and this initial step meant the purchase of about 800,000 tons. These original purchases were made by the Committee of the Cabinet for the Food Maintenance and Regulation of the Supplies of the Country, but the business was found to be so large and complicated that it was handed over to a Royal Commission, which, with the Right Hon. R. McKenna as chairman, has since devoted the whole of its energies to the matter. They were given full power to act, and as they stated in their first public announcement, they had arranged that the whole body of refiners should stand aside from the market for raw sugars, leaving it free for the operations of the Government. Acknowledgment is due to the great firms in the sugar trade for their loyal co-operation.

The first purchase involved a total expenditure of over £18,000,000. Contrasted with the enormous sums we are now pouring out of the Exchequer, this is a mere flea-bite. But at the time it required some courage, as well as foresight, on the part of the Committee of which Mr. McKenna, then Home Secretary, was chairman, to make the deal. By this courageous step, it is certain that the Government saved millions of pounds to the consumer.

Since October, 1914 private imports of all sugar have been prohibited, and the business of supplying the country's needs has rested solely with the Royal Commission, which, as agent of the Government, has retained complete control of the trade. As an indication of the range of their activities, it may be said that during last year the Commission imported sugar, either raw or refined, from Java, Holland, the Argentine, Australia, America, Peru, Mozambique, Costa Rica, Mauritius, Canada, Japan, Brazil, Cuba and the West Indies; the price ranging per cwt. from 14s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. in the case of white sugar, and from 12s. 6d. to 17s. for raw sugar. To this had to be added the freight, which varied considerably, and was, of course, lowest from Holland.

REGULATING PRICES.

As the entire control of supplies is in the hands of the Government working through their agents, the refiners, and the wholesale houses, there has been absolute power to regulate prices. In the circumstances they have been extremely moderate. It must be remembered that apart from the extraordinary rise in freight charges the tax on sugar was raised from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d. per cwt. last year. That is 90d. to 112½d., and the retailer in normal times would, of course, have been justified in putting the price up by at least 1d. per lb. A great deal of the increased duty, owing to pre-budget purchases, would have gone into the pockets of the dealers. As it was, the Commission, owing to favourable purchases, were actually able to reduce the price of sugar out of bond to such an extent that the higher duty entailed an increase of only 1d. per lb. to the consumer, while the Exchequer reaped the whole of the benefit of the tax.

Now, when the tax has again been raised in the recent Budget by exactly 1d. per lb., the price to the retailer has advanced only by that amount, and the whole of the increase goes to the Exchequer.

After examination of the markets abroad, we are not left in any doubt as to what we should be paying for sugar now if prices were ruled by the ordinary conditions of supply and demand, and we were dependent upon private enterprise for importation. Buying at the price current at present in New York, and paying the current market rates for freight, no private importer could sell American granulated here at under 50s. to 51s. per cwt. The Commission's corresponding price is 41s. 8d. per cwt. That affords some indication of how the consumer is benefiting from Government intervention. *Daily Chronicle*.

THE HAPPY TSAR.

PLEASED WITH THE NEW FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Professor Pares, who is with the Russian Headquarters in the field, sends a pen-picture of the Tsar:—

He was in plain field uniform and top-boots, and wore only the officer's St. George's Cross for bravery, which he was asked to accept by the Army. He is evidently very pleased and happy at being with his troops, and this day he seemed to be particularly enjoying himself, because he was celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of service of his old friend and Chamberlain, Count Fredericks, with whom he was joking throughout dinner.

His Majesty talked with me for some time about England. He was very glad that British sympathies had turned so strongly towards Russia, and that the great sacrifices and difficulties of his Army had been so warmly recognised.

The Tsar spoke gaily of his own excursions in the mud. He gave me a very kind welcome, said that I should have no difficulty in visiting the different parts of the Army, and wished me every success.

THE OLD FEAR ABOUT INDIA.

The Professor also had a talk with the Chief of Staff, General Alexieff, who is a short, sturdy man, with a quick easy walk as he moves away to his work on his way from mess—a strong, clever face, with pleasant, blue eyes, and short, grizzled hair. He spoke in a plain, soldierly way of stupid diplomatic muddles in the past, when the Russians were supposed to be always making for India.

"Surely the geographical boundaries are clear enough," he said, "and surely there is room enough; anyhow, we have got our work cut out for us with Turkey."

"The great thing," he said, "is that we should understand each other."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PROMOTION.

1.—No. 1337 Sergt. Ramsay to be Co. Sergt.-Major with effect from 7th instant.

LEAVE.

2.—No. 1926 Pte. Wright is granted 3 months' leave from 10th instant. No. 2000 Pte. Sharp is granted 1 month leave from 9th instant. No. 1701 Spr. Collio is granted 3 weeks' leave from 9th instant.

DEFAULTERS.

3.—The undermentioned defaulters will parade in marching order, 150 rounds ball, at 5.30 p.m., 9th inst., at Headquarters. No. 1673, Pte. Tangap; No. 19143, Pte. Pasco; No. 1954, Pte. Ogley.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day. 5.30 p.m.—Defaulters drill at Headquarters under Co. Sergt.-Major Wiltchell. Recruits Right Section M.G. Co.: Squad drill at Headquarters. Artillery Battery Gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residents fall in 5 p.m., Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong. Scouts Co. No. 2 Section, Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

5.—On duty to-night—Scouts Company. Next for duty 10th inst.—Scouts Co. Orderly Officer 9th to 15th—Lieut. Lindsell.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

MOURNING.

Mourning will be worn by all officers with uniform for a period of one week from the 7th inst. on the occasion of the death of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.C., etc.

REVERSIONS.

C.Q.M.S. A. C. Franklin reverts to the ranks at his own request. Lt.-Cpl. J. M. Gordon reverts to the ranks at his own request.

POSTINGS.

2nd Lieut. H. B. Hancock is posted to Platoon No. 1 during the absence of Lieut. Evan Jones. 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thornhill is posted to Platoon No. 2. 2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas is posted to Platoon No. 8. 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland is posted to Platoon No. 3.

PROMOTION.

Sergt. D. Tolan is promoted Co. Quarter Master Sergt. "A" Co. G. K. H. Hutton, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon will parade under Chief Inspector Mason on Tuesday and Thursday, June 13th and 15th. Section 13 and 14 and Recruits of No. 4 Company will parade under Chief Inspector Mason on Wednesday, 14th June.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

Tuesday, June 13th.—All members of the Staff and all other Sergeants and P.C.s who have not appeared before the Board will attend on this date at 5.15 p.m.

DEFAULTERS PARADE.

The following members of the Staff will attend at Central Station on Saturday, June 10th, at the hours stated: Sergeant-Major Roylance and Company Sergeant-Major Wong at 2 p.m. Staff Inspector Clarke at 4 p.m. Inspector Un-Hew Fan at 5 p.m. D.C. J. J. M. D.P.T. (Ed.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Y.M.C.A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—"Clear Vision" is not the only person who was amazed when reading the report of the speech delivered by the Governor of the Colony at a meeting of the "Finance Committee" of the Y. M. C. A. movement—many were astounded, even this is a mild word expressive of the feelings of a large number of the community.

I certainly do not agree with His Excellency that the present time is opportune for asking the public to subscribe the large sum of \$70,000; it is particularly inopportune. Surely the sum of \$140,000 would be of immense benefit, if remitted home, in helping our wounded and suffering soldiers and sailors and in a dozen other ways that do not need mentioning.

The Y.M.C.A. is doubtless a worthy object, and the Association has done a large amount of good and has helped our soldiers and sailors in a variety of ways at home, but I ask—Is the erection of a handsome building out here going to help even in the smallest way our nation in the present crisis? If the answer is No! then I say it is an absolute waste of money to expend for such a purpose.

I now come to the question of necessity for a "Junior Club," as H.E. was pleased to call it. As an old resident of the Colony I have a very clear recollection of the rise and fall of no less than five "Junior Clubs," viz., The Masonic Club, City Club, New Club, Bowling Club and St. George's Club. The three first-named were well managed, had billiard-tables, bowling allies, reading-room and bar, yet one by one they simply fizzled out after a few years simply for want of sufficient members to support them, and that is what I prophesy will happen in this case if the scheme goes through. It should be borne in mind that in past years there was far more necessity for a "Junior Club" than now; in those days we had only The Victoria Recreation Club and the City Club besides the Hongkong Club, whereas now we have the Golf Club, the Phoenix Club, the Engineers' Institute, Victoria Recreation Club, the two Yacht Clubs, the Kowloon Bowling Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, and the Tai Koo Recreation Club.

Now in regard to the proposed site. The one offered so generously by the Government is an utterly impossible one from the point of view of convenience for members. Fancy in the summer months toiling all that way up Garden Road! Of course one could take a chair, but the expense would be considerable if this was indulged in, say, three times a day.

I would like to ask this question:—Is there any member of the large and influential "Finance Committee" who would care to finance the scheme as presented by H.E. the Governor with a view of obtaining a fair return on capital outlay and as a business proposition?

The Governor's argument that "we are in a better position now to subscribe the \$70,000 than we shall be 18 months or two years hence," is decidedly an argument against subscribing. If he is a true prophet, then for goodness' sake let us conserve our money for the hard time coming and not expend it on the erection of a "Junior Club," which, I feel sure, is doomed to failure—Yours faithfully,

EX ADVERSO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The sentiments expressed by your correspondent "Clear Vision" regarding the sudden agitation for subscriptions to a Y.M.C.A. Building Fund are timely reminders of the duty we owe to the Empire. The idea of the local Government bestowing its aid at this time upon any scheme for raising funds which are not, directly or indirectly, intended for war purposes is to my mind preposterous—Faithfully,

BRITISHER.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Without going into the question whether the present is an opportune time to approach the public for subscriptions to the above fund, I can only state that,

(Continued on next Column.)

HONGKONG POLICE AT THE FRONT.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

A letter has been received from Rifleman A. W. Allehurst, one of the Hongkong Police contingent, who is with the British Expeditionary Force in France. The letter, which was addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police, is as follows:—

"It is with great pleasure that I am writing to you on behalf of the under-mentioned Hongkong Police in this battalion (2nd King's Royal Rifles): Wakeford, Painting, Carpenter, Booker, Kelly, Bloor, Hoare and myself. Up to the present we are very pleased to say that we are in the best of health in the trying conditions that we have to put up with. Nevertheless, we are quite cheerful and we all feel highly honoured in that we are here doing our duty to the Mother country on behalf of Hongkong, and it is to you that we wish to express our gratitude for your great kindness in getting us leave to come home, and do our bit. We have all of us had some very rough times owing to the wet weather. The trenches at times have been like paddy fields in the New Territory; knee deep in mud. It is quite a novelty to have a mud bath. The only bad fault about it is that it takes up the best part of our rest-time getting clean and respectable again. None of us have been wounded, but we have had narrow squeaks. On one occasion Bloor and myself were standing with three other fellows in the trench arranging our tour of tactics when a rifle grenade fell amongst us and exploded, wounding the other three. The two of us were very lucky, for but a shower of dirt we did not receive a scratch. On the whole we have had an easy time as regards 'straffing.' Our company has got the name of being the 'Devil's own lucky ones.' Casualties are few and far between. We had our first taste of German gas on April 26th, in the early hours of the morning. Fortunately for us, we were quite prepared and had sufficient time to get on our gas helmets. It is simply horrible stuff, and it spoiled our breakfast, which we had just prepared (biscuits and marmalade *à la carte*). Six hours on and eighteen off would be great just now. It is generally eighteen on and six off. Plenty of hard work. Ah! well, we feel much better for it; ready for anything that should happen to come along. With the best wishes from us all to yourself and to the other members of the Police Force and the Police Reserve."

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND.

THIRD LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following is a list of the donations made yesterday to the Y.M.C.A. Building fund:—

The Union Insurance Society of Canton	\$ 2,560.00
China Fire Insurance Co.	1,000.00
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.	500.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	250.00
Mr. N. J. Stabb	250.00
Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G.	50.00
Mr. H. J. Gedge	50.00
Mr. W. H. Ford	50.00
Mr. F. M. Mohler	50.00
Mr. A. Mackenzie	25.00
Dr. G. W. McKean	25.00
Messrs. Gande, Price & Co.	25.00
Mr. N. Peterkin	20.00
Mr. E. Monteith Webb	10.00
Mr. P. Douglas Wilson	10.00
Mr. W. G. Goggin	10.00
Mr. W. W. Mackenzie	10.00
Mr. A. K. Mackenzie	10.00
Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse	10.00
Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer	10.00
Mr. R. J. Stevenson	5.00

Already acknowledged \$ 4,870.00

\$ 89,765.00

\$ 85,635.00

in my opinion, it is a positive scandal that any Committee should have issued a document similar to one shown me by a member of the Finance Committee. This paper is headed "Report"; on one side is printed "Subscriptions" and on the reverse, "Asked and positively refused." I suppose official and other pressure will be exercised later on the poor people who, for good reasons of their own, have declined to subscribe. Hongkong is about the only place in which anyone would have had the audacity to issue such a document. Enclosing my card—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

ONE WHO HAS BEEN ASKED AND POSITIVELY REFUSED.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

LOTTERY CURSE IN SHANGHAI.

HOW THE CHINESE ARE VICTIMIZED.

GAMBLER SUPERSTITIONS.

Recently several notorious Hwa Hui gamblers have been exploiting the Shanghai district very thoroughly. Many foolish Chinese have fallen victims at their hands. (Translation from the Chinese Press.)

If you came home and found that your evening meal was not prepared because your servants had pawned all the pots in order to get money for the Hwa Hui, what would you do? That is the experience of the Chinese householder. He makes a row with the servants, and not a few of the suicides among lower class Chinese women are traceable to the Hwa Hui either directly or indirectly. If it is not the family rice-pot that is sold, it may be the master's favourite chair, or the mistress' choicest hair ornament; for the moment it makes no difference to the servant, so long as she gets the money to buy a chance in the lottery, for that is what the Hwa Hui is.

A DOMESTIC NUISANCE.

The Hwa Hui lottery is the cause of more domestic discord than any other form of gambling in Shanghai, and it is the most difficult of all for the police to run down, for the simple reason that there is never any tangible evidence to work on. Hundreds of agents are selling chances to many thousands of people daily, yet there are no tickets, as it is done verbally. No crowds attend the drawings, so there is no central place to raid. It is no new thing, this Hwa Hui lottery, and the police say there is no more of it now than there ever was. Last year there were 43 agents convicted, there have been several arrests this year including four in Wayside last week, and it is to the latter that the paragraph from the Chinese Press probably refers.

There is always one company operating the Hwa Hui in the Shanghai district, sometimes two. The heads employ hundreds of agents, mostly women, who work the houses of the lower class Chinese, selling chances to the women, and to women servants of the better classes and of foreigners. There are 36 characters, each standing for some animal, bird, fish, flower, etc. The lottery is drawn daily, and one of the 36 characters wins. If you think "horse" or "dog" is to win tomorrow, you can buy a chance through your hairdresser or your amah—the agents are usually hairdressers. If "horse" or "dog," or whatever animal or reptile you have selected, wins, you get back 30 times your investment. The money is paid to you promptly by the agent from whom you took the chance, although he gave you no receipt or ticket. In order to keep free of the police they do everything verbally. A chance costs anywhere from a cash to a dollar, no more and no less, and you can pay whatever you want within that limit, and get back 30 times your stake, if you win.

HOW TO DREAM TRUE.

There are several good ways of selecting the winning character for tomorrow's drawing. The best way is to dream about it. If you find your amah asleep while the baby is yelling, do not blame her. She is only trying to dream of the lucky character by which she hopes to win 30 cents by investing one. If you dream of monkeys to-night, by all means you should buy a "monkey" chance tomorrow. If you hear a rooster crow in the night, put your money on "rooster" to-morrow. Sometimes it fails, but not always. When you open the door in the morning if the first animal you see is a cat, buy a "cat" chance.

The 36 characters are arranged in regular numerical order. If some one gives you a nice fat goose, take it home and weigh it. If it weighs, say, 10 catties, count up to the tenth character, and back that. You can weigh your baby, or a chair, or anything. But dreaming is the best of all.

The luckiest place in which to dream is on a grave. Now that summer is here, it is a nightly sight to see Chinese going to the outskirts of the Settlement, to stretch themselves out to sleep and to dream on a grave. Whatever you dream of while on the grave and it is represented by one of the 36 characters, even remotely, you will surely win. Last year a man went out to the end of Chau-fong Road in the country to try the grave-dream. The country folk took him for a robber and mobbed him to death, but that does not always happen. Not long ago a man was arrested in Pootun for having killed a dog, the blood of which he was pouring over a grave on which he intended to dream. Why he did this is not easy to see, but it is explained something like this. The character for "dog" and the character for "9," which is totally different when written, are pronounced alike. The dog's blood was a sacrificial offering to give him good "joss" for the ninth character.

MYSTERIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The drawing takes place daily at some central place, which is changed frequently. But instantly, as soon as the drawing has been held, everyone in the whole Shanghai district knows which character has won, by a mysterious sort of wireless, and the winnings are paid immediately by the agent who received the verbal order. Of course he sells another chance for next day. Chances can be bought right to the hour of the drawing. The chief patrons are women of the servant and factory-girl class, and as these people will steal in order to get the necessary money to back their dreams, the whole business may be said to be the one form of gambling that causes the most trouble in Shanghai. (N.O. Daily News.)

THE PEKING UNIVERSITY.

APPEAL TO BRITISH ENGINEERING FIRMS.

With reference to the proposed extension of the Engineering Department of the Peking University, skits the *L. and C. Express*, we may express the hope that the desire of the Chancellor to obtain samples and models of engineering products of United Kingdom manufacture will be generously responded to by British traders. The Chancellor may well feel that asking the assistance of the British manufacturer is not a transaction with the benefit entirely on the part of the University, as laboratories equipped with British manufacture cannot fail to influence the mind of the students. We need scarcely urge the importance to British trade interests in China of having the engineering schools equipped by British firms. There is little doubt that other nations would come forward if they were asked, but as the Chancellor and other Chinese professors have been educated in England or Scotland, considerable preference is naturally shown for British equipment. While it is true that the University may in time get money from the Chinese Government for equipment, we understand that at the moment all they are promised is \$120,000 this year (1916) for buildings and a few thousand dollars for instruments. The allowance for maintenance is at present \$30,000 per month, or, say, \$34,000 per annum. Steps are now being taken, we understand, to approach firms in England with a view of procuring the first equipment free of charge to the University. It must be borne in mind that if the engineering schools of Peking are neglected by British interests, other countries will step in and endeavour to make Peking a serious rival to the British-controlled University at Hongkong. It should also be remembered that there exist already technical schools at Tsing-tao at present under Japanese control, and one at Shanghai under American control, while Japan Universities secure a large number of students from China.

UNRELIABILITY OF GERMAN MACHINERY.

AN EXAMPLE FROM SHANGHAI.

A very glaring example of the unreliability of German machinery is disclosed in the annual report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Electricity Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. It appears that there was a serious breakdown of the German-built turbo-alternators at the Riverside Station. It is stated that evidence collected in the United States and England goes to show that the use of the particular metals employed in the construction of the turbine blades was likely to end in disaster, while chemical analysis of the metal conclusively proves that a wrong selection was made in its choice. Further, it seems that two of the machines which developed blade trouble had been in commission only one year and nine months. Other mechanical defects have also since shown up. While it is recognized that the best of machines may give some trouble at times, the *Shanghai Engineer* observes that trouble such as was experienced with the German-built machines at Riverside is directly traceable to faulty construction and selection of metals. Moreover, figures are quoted in the report showing the yearly cost in repairs and maintenance of British-built machines at Fearon-road Station in comparison with the German machines at Riverside. From these it appears that the expenditure in connection with the German machines is considerably more than double that required for the upkeep of the British; so that the German machines are not only not as good as the British makes, but also they cost twice as much to repair and maintain. This, indeed, says the *L. and C. Express*, is a lesson which, it may be hoped, will be taken to heart by prospective buyers and users of electrical plant throughout China.

WHAT MATTERS THE PRICE?

GERMAN OFFICER ON NECESSITY OF TAKING VERDUN.

It is not easy to discover what inside knowledge, if any, a German officer of high rank lately taken prisoner on the Duna may bring to bear on the Verdun offensive and its meaning, but, as the enemy is hurling himself against the French with redoubled fury, the reasons he advances for persisting in his onslaught may be given for what they are worth. He says:—

Verdun is an advanced post on our flank. How could we seek to march on Paris by other routes while leaving this patient thrust into our lines? We read attentively all that is written in enemy newspapers, and are surprised at your astonishment. According to you, all we try is stupid, or at least impractical, or useless. We have, all the same, continued to act according to our conceptions. What matters the price! When it is absolutely necessary to obtain something the price becomes a question of the third order. The foreign critics are appalled at our losses and astonished at seeing us consent to them, and bring regiment after regiment to attack in close formation, and that without hesitation. Be assured that Germany, more than anyone, has need of these men. But what is to be done—to be conquered before having attained our end or to overthrow the adversary that is the question. That is why each hour, each minute, each second even, is for us of extreme importance, and that is also why we find it to our interest to follow the method which others think too costly. Whatever our losses may be, they would be infinitesimal in comparison with defeat.

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(21)

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 9th JUNE, 1916.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

SATURDAY, 10th JUNE, 1916.

6 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.	6 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 1,331. | S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,631.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th JUNE, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior cable accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Sailing Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor) opposite the Bank of China.

(12)

SANATOGEN CO. (CHINA).

HEAD OFFICE: 1, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

BEG to announce that their preparations SANATOGEN, FORMAMINT, etc., are made exclusively at the PENZANCE (Cornwall, ENGLAND) and LONDON WORKS of the SANATOGEN CO., LONDON.

Their Company is exclusively BRITISH and is included in the "WHITE LIST" issued by the CONSUL-GENERAL, SHANGHAI.

They have appointed Messrs. NOW FUNG & Co. to act as their Sole Wholesale Agents for Hongkong and South China, who will maintain stocks and supply their Goods at Prices which can be obtained on application to their Office, No. 10 D'Almeida Road, CENTRAL.

C88

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.
GLENSHIEL, 141, PRINCE. Partly furnished if required; suitable for a Mess.
 For all details apply to—
 "GLENSHIEL,"
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [783]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
NO. 129, THE PEAK, from middle July to middle October.
 For particulars apply—
 No. 9,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [780]

WANTED.
NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for little girl; must speak good English.
 Apply—
 Miss A. PEREIRA,
 Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Macao.
 [781]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
NOTICE.
WHITSUNTIME WEEK-END.

The following Competitions each extending from SATURDAY to MONDAY will be held—
FAN LING.
 1. Captain's Cup.
 2. A Running Pool over 18 holes under Medal Play Conditions.
 Entrance Fee 50 cents per card; as many cards as wished can be taken out.
 There will be Two Prizes.

DEEP WATER BAY.
 A Mixed Foursomes Running Pool Sealed Handicap Competition over 18 holes under Medal Play Conditions.
 Entrance Fee 50 cents per card; as many cards as wished can be taken out.
 In this Competition competitors may play each 18 holes with different partners.
 The result of the Competition will be announced in this paper.
 There will be Two Prizes.

A percentage of the Entrance Fees to above Competitions will be handed to a War Charity.
 K. M. CUMMING,
 Hon. Secretary.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1916. [782]

BANK HOLIDAY.
 IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 12th instant.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1916. [777]

NOTICE.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
 (In Liquidation).
CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under-signer, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
 Liquidators.
 Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [787]

NOTICE.
WM. MEYERINK & Co.,
H. TIMCKE.
ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Liquidators.
 Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [753]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having acquired the interest in the "VEN RIEGEN" Patent Firebridge Bar, it will henceforth be known as the "EOLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR.
 Full particulars and prices for installations from:
THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.
 Telephone 236.
 3, Queen's Buildings,
 Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [419]

WANTED.
BRITISHERS Seek Employment, temporary or otherwise. Many years' experience in the East. Excellent references and testimonials. No objection to outposts.
 Apply—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [746]

WANTED.
FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Characters, thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.
 Apply—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [741]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Test Tes Mei, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-division	Locality	Secondary Measurements (Approximate)	Area	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Fms.	Area in Sq. Ins.
1	At Test Tes Mei, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100 feet by 100 feet.	10,000 sq. ft.	0.23	3,136	100	10,000

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1916. [789]

PUBLIC COMPANY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 9th day of June, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1915.
 The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th June, to SATURDAY, 10th June, 1916, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [762]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.
 Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
 Liquidators.
 [790]

TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.
 Apply—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [778]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
 [822]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Princes' Building.
 Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 Liquidators,
 REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
 [572]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
 Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
 601

TO LET.
RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
 Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.
 [90]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
 For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
 665

TO LET.
From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
 Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
 [618]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
 Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 [37]

TO LET.
NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, &c., No. 14, SHAMSHIN, CANTON, from 1st June, is present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
 Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
 [418]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
NO. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai, Kowloon, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
 Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 32

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
NO. 3 CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PRINCE CRAWFORD EAST, 180, THE PEAK.
 Unfurnished.
A ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK, KELLETTS CREST, 66, PRINCE CRAWFORD EAST, 180, THE PEAK, and 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let. Furnished. 6 Rooms.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
NO. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE.
NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
NO. 1, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRINCE CRAWFORD EAST, 180, THE PEAK.
 Unfurnished.
NO. 50, THE PEAK & CAMERON VILLAS.
 Apply to—
REYNOLDS & DAVIS
 2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings.
 [785]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"NAGOYA"
 Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s a.s. "KRYDER," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per a.s. "NAGOYA," due in London at 11 a.m. 2nd Aug., 1916.
 Passengers will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to—
E. V. D. PARR,
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1916. [1]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "SAINT BEDE." On or about 3rd July.
S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE." On or about 15th July.
 It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.
 For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1916. [18]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "MAGELLAN."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 9th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
 All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th June, or they will not be recognized.
 All damaged and/or lost packages will be examined on Thursday, the 9th June, at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1916. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NAGOYA."
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risks in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
 Consignments will be sorted out here by Mess and delivery can be obtained in the Godown as landed.
 This vessel brings on Cargo—
 From London, &c., ex a.s. "Medius,"
 From Persian Gulf, ex a.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless intimation is given to the contrary within 6 hours.
 Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. V. D. PARR,
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 5th June, 1916. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPOLE.

THE Steamship
"KUTSANG."
 having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
JARDINE, MATHISON & Co., Ltd.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 7th June, 1916. [6]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
 Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Elysian Spring. There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 CTS. " "



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Hongkong Office: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
 London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9TH JUNE, 1916

YUAN SHIH-KAI

THE news of the death of Lord KITCHENER, so sudden and so staggering in its effect, completely overshadowed for the time being all other considerations, with the result that only an occasional thought was directed to the passing in Peking on Monday of the President of China.

Under ordinary circumstances the death of YUAN SHIH-KAI, with the far-reaching effect it may have upon the problems confronting the Chinese Republic, would have been the one general topic of conversation. British residents in the Far East will regret his loss, for he was a man upon whom they felt reliance could be placed, and on many occasions he proved the friendship he had towards foreigners, particularly when as Governor of Shantung during the Boxer rebellion he defended every European in his territory. The majority of the Chinese in South China, on the other hand, are unfeignedly glad over his demise; by the visionaries dreaming dreams of a Celestial Utopia he was regarded as the one obstacle barring the way to the full realization of their desires. There is little doubt that history will deal more leniently with YUAN than his contemporaries have done. Whatever his faults or whatever motives may have prompted his unfortunate decision to ascend the Dragon Throne, he must always be regarded as an enlightened, progressive statesman. He possessed many remarkable gifts and his rise to power was due to sheer ability. During his term of office as Viceroy of Chihli that province was far and away the best governed in the country, and when he was summoned to Peking to take up the portfolio of the Minister of Foreign Affairs he again very quickly made his influence felt, and there was a distinct and immediate improvement in the methods of conducting business with foreign Powers—an improvement which the Ministers accredited to the Chinese capital all fully and

gladly recognised. He was the creator of the army organised on European lines. He was truly described and will long be remembered as "the strong man of China."

The history of the last few years and the circumstances in which YUAN SHIH-KAI became to all intents and purposes Dictator of the country are still fresh in the memory. His action in cancelling the seats of over 300 members of Parliament for treasonable conspiracy, and the promulgation of the law which virtually made him President for life caused great discontent and led to those charges for which there seemed to be good foundation, when, after much "doubting and hesitation" he decided to fulfil the "expectations of the people" and change "not for pleasure but for progress" the President's chair for the throne. The pent up jealousy of rival factions now found full vent. The first mutterings of the storm were heard in Yunnan, but the revolt spread with lightning-like rapidity until practically the whole of the South had seceded. This led was followed by the great province of Szechuan, and we once more had the spectacle of China divided against herself. The proclamation restoring the monarchical form of Government was cancelled too late. YUAN'S opponents had gathered strength and nothing less than his retirement would satisfy them. Whether "vaunting ambition" was alone responsible for the gradual usurpation of Imperial power, whether YUAN was misled by his advisers and sincerely believed he was acting in accordance with the desires of the people, or whether, realising the great need of effective government and recognising that the mock Republicanism had been a failure, he felt that he would be in a better position to carry through much needed reforms if all authority was vested in his hands, are matters for conjecture only. Upon one point, however, most foreigners with experience of China will agree, that it would have been well for the country if this "strong man" had been spared and had been allowed to carry out his programme. His reform of the Civil Service, the revision of the Mining Laws and other measures show that he might have accomplished much had the opportunity been vouchsafed. At the moment there seems to be no one of the same calibre to take his place. LI HUAN HUNG, the Vice-President, will carry out the duties of President until an election takes place. He is a military officer of the old school and up to the present has had little chance of displaying any gifts of statesmanship. Several men have already been mentioned as candidates for the office of the Chief Executive, and although China may now enjoy a brief period of peace there seems, unfortunately, no guarantee that it will be permanent. The probabilities point rather to a recurrence of trouble and disorder when "the people" are called upon once again to elect one of their number to occupy this exalted office.

Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, a brother of Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Hongkong, has been granted a commission in the Scots Guards.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledged with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
China Mail, Limited, \$15; H. Murray Bain, \$5.
 The Boy Scouts acknowledge the receipt of the following for the Belgian Children's and Blind Soldiers' Funds:—
Anonymous (W.S.), \$10; Mr. W. Dickson, \$5. Previously acknowledged, \$885.02; total, \$900.02.

The Golf Club have arranged several competitions for the Whitsuntide week-end, extending from Saturday to Monday. At Fan Ling there will be the Captain's Cup competition and a Running Pool over 18 holes under medal play conditions. At Deep Water Bay there will be a Mixed Foursomes Running Pool Sealed Handicap competition over 18 holes under medal play conditions. A percentage of the entrance fees in these competitions will be handed over to a War Charity.

H. E. CHAN, Acting Civil Governor of Kowloon, entertained a number of the leading Chinese in the Colony to dinner at the King Edward Hotel yesterday. Among those present were:—
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Messrs. Chan Shiu Kai, Chan Yue Sam, Cheng Pok Sang, Cheung Pak Man, Chan Sing Sam, Fung Hui Ching, Fung Pak Kai, Hung Bi Pak, Lau Chiu Shan, Lau Kwan Po, Lau Pak Tun, Lau Siu Pang, Lau Tai Ping, Lung Yee Ting, Lung Siu Yee, Ngai Chi Chi, To Chi Sang, Tong Lai Chuen, Wong Chak Man, and Wong Kan Hing.

The members of the Police Club had arranged to entertain the Officers of the Police Reserve at their headquarters on Monday evening, but owing to the fact that the Army are in mourning, on account of the death of Lord Kitchener, this has been postponed.

As the date originally fixed for the Hongkong Police Reserve "Sports Night" (Whit-Monday) will fall within the period during which His Majesty's Army will mourn the death of Lord Kitchener, it has been postponed to Wednesday, June 14th. The present bookings will stand good for this date.

A Police Reserve named Barradas was brought before Mr. Orme at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), for being repeatedly absent from patrol duty and also for disobeying the commands of his superior officer. Mr. Jenkin said he regretted having to bring before his worship one of the police constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve on the grounds of refusing to obey lawful orders and directions. He was brought there under the Peace Preservation Ordinance 1896, and he was subject to the provisions of that Ordinance by reason of the provisions of section 10 of the Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914. Under the Peace Preservation Ordinance he was liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. The usual thing was to bring the man before his worship and not to put him on the charge sheet. The man was absent from patrol duty on May 16th, 21st and 31st. Mr. Orme—You are charged that, being a member of the Police Reserve, you did not obey the lawful orders of your superior officer. Do you admit that?—Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenkin added that absence from patrol duty was, of course, a serious matter, because one man was supposed to do one section, and if there was one man absent it meant that a section had no man on it at all. When a man was absent from patrol duty in the Police Reserve, he was punished as a matter of form, or routine, without being put on enquiry or asked to explain his absence. In the present case the man was given a chance of explaining, and he was called upon to give that explanation at the Central Police Station. He did not explain his absence, neither did he attend at the Central Police Station. He was then warned to attend at the Central Police Station on June 7th by his Platoon Commander, but he refused point blank to come up. Thus, two opportunities were given him for explaining his absence, both of which he refused. That was the first case of its kind in connection with the Police Reserve and it would not have been brought unless it had appeared that the man intended to openly defy the orders given him. It was the first case, and he hoped it would be the last. He did not ask for the imposition of any penalty or punishment at all. The only thing was that he would like it to be known that if he did fail, and they very rarely did fail, to obey the lawful orders, they were liable to be brought before the Magistrate and to be dealt with under the Ordinance.

Mr. Orme, addressing the defendant, said the efficiency of such a force as the Police Reserve depended upon the efforts of every man in performing his duty, and not as was the case with him, in refusing to obey orders. The offence was a very serious one and should not be lightly dealt with. However, the D.S.P. had asked him not to impose a penalty in that case, and it was very lucky for the defendant that such an appeal had been made. As a consequence he would only caution him and hoped that that case would make the present offender and other members of the Police Reserve to understand that they were liable to very serious punishment for behaviour of that sort.

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THE WAR.

MORE DETAILS OF NAVAL BATTLE.

THE LATE LORD KITCHENER.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES.

BRITISH AGAIN HEAVILY ENGAGED GREAT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES AND CAPTURES

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RECENT NAVAL FIGHT.

REMARKABLE BRITISH MARKSMANSHIP.

LONDON, June 8th.

Details continue to be published of the battle off Jutland. These include a statement that a new British battleship (probably the *Warspite*) scored a hit at a twenty miles range and fired 82 salvoes of fifteen inch shells, altogether seven hundred tons of shells, in two hours. The vessel was torpedoed forward and shook violently, but the damage was not serious.

FIRST LORD AND THE FIGHT.

LONDON, June 7th.

In the course of a speech at the luncheon of the Imperial Conference on Commerce, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, referring to the recent sea-fight, declared that the source of the German reports was tainted. If we had been told the whole truth it would have been shown that we had gained, as a result of the battle, substantial fruits. The German position was worse than before, and our blockade was more effective than previously. The country was justified in having greater confidence and hope of triumph than it had ten days ago.

RUSSIAN ADMIRATION.

LONDON, June 8th.

M. Sazonoff has telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey the lively admiration of the Russian Government at the valour of the British fleet in the North Sea battle, deploring the losses, and congratulating Britain on the victory, which has demonstrated afresh the naval superiority of Great Britain, as the German fleet was obliged to flee, not daring to engage the main British force.

Sir Edward Grey replied warmly thanking the Russian Government for its congratulations on this victory of our gallant sailors, adding that the British lives were not lost in vain. We know how greatly the enemy fleet, whose losses had been deliberately concealed in Germany, had suffered, and the British Government rejoice to think that the action has contributed to the success of the common cause of the Allies.

GERMAN LOSSES.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the first unofficial estimate at Kiel of the German losses in the naval battle is 800 killed, 4,000 missing and 1,400 wounded.

GRATITUDE FOR DOMINIONS' GIFTS OF WAR VESSELS.

LONDON, June 8th.

Mr. Bonar Law has telegraphed the Governor of New Zealand and the High Commissioner of Malaysia respectively to the effect that the battle cruisers *New Zealand* and *Malaysia* were in the thick of the battle off Jutland, and again recording the gratitude of the Mother country at their generosity in contributing such valuable units.

SAVED BY GERMANS.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.

A Berlin telegram states that the Britons who were saved in the battle off Jutland were two each from the *Queen Mary* and *Indefatigable*, and a total of 173 from the *Tipperary*, *Nesbit*, *Nomad* and *Turulent*.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR BRITISH VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 7th.

A memorial service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 14th inst. in honour of the British victims in the sea fight.

JAPANESE COMMANDER LOST ON "QUEEN MARY."

LONDON, June 8th.

An official announcement states that a Commander of the Japanese Navy was among the officers lost on the *Queen Mary*.

THE "HINDENBURG"

Narratives of the survivors are insisting that the *Hindenburg* was sunk.

ADMIRALTY'S SCARE COMMUNIQUE.

MR. BALFOUR ANSWERS CRITICISMS.

LONDON, June 7th.

Mr. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) replying to criticisms of the Admiralty's first *communiqué*, said that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's message of the 2nd June was obviously incomplete, but he decided to take the public into his confidence, and therefore issued it. The public recovered most quickly from the unnecessary alarm, but he regretted that the Fleet, well knowing that they had inflicted a most severe blow on their opponents, had been disappointed by the tragic tone of the papers. However, if the confidence in the Admiralty's honesty was increased there would be nothing to regret. He did not doubt that the German losses were bigger than ours, but it was useless arguing about losses in face of the Germans' rush for their ports as soon as the British Battle Fleet appeared. The results of the battle had been to strengthen our blockade, dissipate the German dream of the invasion of Great Britain, and confirm our command of the sea.

KAISER'S RIDICULOUS BOMBAST.

SPEECH ON DECK OF FLAGSHIP.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.

The Kaiser, on the deck of the flagship at Wilhelmshaven, made a bombastic speech on Germany's naval "victory" to delegations from the warships. He declared: "A start has been made! Fear will creep into the bones of the enemy!"

GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.

It is reported that a German torpedo-boat was mined and sunk off Zeebrugge on the 31st May.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

ROME, June 7th.

A feature of the *communiqué* is violent enemy attacks in the Upper Vallarsa, at Monte Spin, in the Posina Valley, the Compomile valley and north-east of Asiago, all of which were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. At Compomile we counter-attacked and drove the enemy to the end of the valley at the point of the bayonet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LATE LORD KITCHENER. WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

LONDON, June 8th.

The papers to-day contain columns of appreciations of a "great soldier and administrator," and the editorials are enshrined in mourning borders. It is pointed out that though Lord Kitchener was bound on an important mission he would never have left England at this juncture unless he was assured that the organisation of the army was so perfected that his absence would not be detrimental. However poignant was the nation's sorrow at present, its sense of loss would be sharply renewed when peace negotiations begin, for Lord Kitchener was a born negotiator, as he showed at Fashoda and Vereeniging.

Remarkable tributes to the late Lord Kitchener are pouring in from all quarters, and speeches have been made in the municipalities and at public meetings, in which tribute was paid to his memory, the speakers declaring that the tragedy would make Britons more grim and determined to carry the fight to victory.

The telegrams from all Allied countries and neutrals show how deeply Britain's loss is appreciated.

President Poincaré has telegraphed to King George that the whole of France participates in mourning with Great Britain and the British Empire. He also pays a tribute to Lord Kitchener's eminent qualities.

King George, in replying, refers to the cruel loss he and the country have sustained, and to Lord Kitchener's great services to the common cause.

Most sympathetic telegrams have also been exchanged between M. Briand and Mr. Asquith, General Joffre and General Sir William Robertson and General Cardona and General Sir W. Robertson.

FRENCH CONDOLENCES.

PARIS, June 8th.

M. Briand telegraphed to Mr. Asquith the condolences of the French Government. He said that the whole of France mourns the loss of a great chief who made a magnificent army spring from the British soil. They will never forget that Lord Kitchener fought in the French ranks in 1870.

RECEPTION OF NEWS BY THE TROOPS.

General Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed that the news of the death of Lord Kitchener was received with the deepest regret by all ranks. He adds: "His memory will remain with us as an incentive, and we will not rest till we have brought his work to a culmination in enduring victory."

ITALIAN SYMPATHY.

ROME, June 8th.

After warm tributes had been paid to the late Lord Kitchener, the Chamber expressed its condolences with Great Britain.

RECEPTION OF NEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Sir Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, announced the death of Lord Kitchener in the House of Assembly, which forthwith adjourned.

THE DOMINIONS' INSPIRING MESSAGE.

Despatches from all over the world testify to the feelings evoked at the tragic death of Lord Kitchener.

Messages from the Dominions emphasise the heaviness of the loss, but state that the Empire must not relax its effort in the slightest.

AN ENEMY TRIBUTE.

The *Cologne Gazette* pays a tribute to the great organising talent shown by Lord Kitchener in South Africa and in the re-organisation of the Indian Army.

NEWS IN BERLIN.

It is noteworthy that the news reached Copenhagen from Berlin at three in the afternoon, but was discredited until it was announced at the British Legation at five in the evening.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SET HIS MIND ON BEING VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, June 7th.

A writer gives some personal recollections of Lord Kitchener in the *Westminster Gazette*. He says that Lord Kitchener had set his mind on being the Viceroy of India, and when Lord Hardinge was chosen he suffered the disappointment of his life. He made no concealment of his feelings, and for the time spoke as if nothing remained for him but the grave; but the appointment to Egypt was an immense consolation, and after he had been there a year he probably would not have exchanged Cairo for India.

MR. BALFOUR'S EULOGY.

LONDON, June 7th.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the luncheon of the Imperial Council on Commerce, said that Lord Kitchener was the most striking figure in all the Allied countries. His life triumph was the creation of a vast military machine, which was now prepared to do its share in the military labours of the Allies. He died as he would have wished, suddenly, in the height of his fame, and midst the work he was doing for his country.

A LAST MESSAGE.

LONDON, June 7th.

Lord Desborough, presiding at the Imperial Council on Commerce luncheon, read what may be regarded as one of Lord Kitchener's last messages. It was contained in a letter to Lord Desborough regarding the war, and was as follows: "We have to stick it out, and we have to do our very best until release comes. I only wish I could do more, or, rather, that what I do was better work."

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAULS.

A memorial service for the late Lord Kitchener will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon on the 13th inst. Their Majesties the King and Queen will attend.

COL. FITZGERALD'S BODY WASHED ASHORE.

The *Daily Express* states that Colonel Fitzgerald's body was washed ashore yesterday.

THE NEW LORD KITCHENER.

Colonel Henry Kitchener, a brother of the late Lord Kitchener, succeeds to the Peerage.

INTERMENT OF ALIEN ENEMIES AGAIN DEMANDED.

The *Daily Mail* again demands the interment of alien enemies still at large, especially those high placed. It also says that Lord Kitchener's intention of going to Russia was known to many in London on Thursday, and this news may have reached the enemy through spies.

MR. ASQUITH IN CHARGE OF WAR OFFICE.

Mr. Asquith has temporarily taken charge at the War Office.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POWERFUL GERMAN ATTACK. REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

PARIS, June 7th.

A *communiqué* states: "A powerful German attack in the evening at Vaux Fort was repulsed in disorder and with heavy loss by our machine-gun fire. There was an intense bombardment of our first line at Hartmannswillerkopf."

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

GERMANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF VAUX FORT.

PARIS, June 8th.

A *communiqué* states: "The artillery have been most active at Hill 304 and left of the Meuse. The bombardment of our first and second lines between Douaumont and Dambloup, on the right of the Meuse, has continued in a most violent manner. The Germans announce to-day the capture of Fort Vaux on Tuesday evening. The fort was still in our hands at four this morning, but since then communication therewith has been impossible owing to the violence of the bombardment."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GALLANT AUSTRALIANS. BRITISH FRONT LINE OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 8th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: "There were heavy reciprocal bombardments last night and to-day. The enemy yesterday captured our front line of trenches in the ruins of the village of Hooge. His attacks at other portions of the line failed. Another small attack west of Hooge this morning was repulsed. The Australians during the night entered German trenches east of Bois Grinier inflicting loss and bringing back prisoners. We also successfully raided east of Guinchy."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONFIDENCE OF THE RUSSIANS. AFTER SUCCESSES IN HEAVY FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

The enemy had a practical demonstration of the increase in our war material, says a *communiqué* describing the latest Russian victories. The fighting has strengthened our confidence that with the development of this material the enemy's fortified lines will be effectively destroyed. Brilliant results were achieved against the Austrians after only three days fighting. Such were the valour and dash of the Russians towards the end in dislodging the enemy from strongly fortified positions, that numbers of the enemy's batteries were captured intact by the infantry. The desperation of the fighting is evidenced in a passage in the *communiqué* which says: "Prudence prevents the disclosing of the names of the gallant regiments fighting, sometimes after the loss of all their officers, the names of the brave Generals and other officers killed and wounded, or the identification of the localities."

MUCH RUSSIAN BOOTY. TURKS IN FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

A *communiqué* confirms the latest great captures to which it adds forty-nine trench mortars, many telephones, searchlights, field kitchens, huge quantities of arms and material and reserve stores of munitions.

The *communiqué* also adds that Russian artillery in the Caucasus stopped the offensive of large Turkish forces in the direction of Erzindjan, while in the Harekin district, in the direction of Bagdad, the Russians captured fortified Turkish positions, and their cavalry attacked the Turkish trenches sabring several battalions who were there.

HUGE CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, June 7th.

Up to the present the total Russian captures on the Pripiet and Rumanian front is 40,000 prisoners, including 900 officers, 77 guns and 124 machine-guns.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

WITHDRAWAL BEFORE SUPERIOR FORCES.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

An Austrian *communiqué* admits the withdrawal from the Lutsk sector before strongly superior forces. It speaks of no fewer than seven Russian attacks in the course of a day.

THE TSAR'S GRATITUDE.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

The Tsar has telegraphed to General Brusseloff his heartfelt gratitude to the troops for their successes in Volynia, Galicia and Bukovina. He states that he is watching with pride and satisfaction their bold deeds, and he is convinced that they will fight till a final and glorious victory is achieved.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE GERMAN CREDIT.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.

The Reichstag adopted the Budget and a new War Credit of 3,600,000,000. The Socialists opposed the Credit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOURNALISTS SHOT AT DUBLIN. MILITARY OFFICER COURT- MARTIALED.

LONDON, June 7th.

At a Court-Martial in Dublin, Lord Chylesmore presiding, Captain Bowen-Colthurst was charged with the wilful murder, alternatively with manslaughter, of two journalists, named Sheehy Skeffington and Dickson MacIntyre, during the rebellion.

The prosecutor said the accused gave as his reason for the shooting to prevent the escape and rescue of an officer. He deposed that Skeffington admitted sympathy with Sinn Féinism.

After military medical evidence, showing that prisoner was mentally irresponsible following 72 hours' duty, the hearing was closed.

ULSTER AND HOME RULF.

LONDON, June 8th.

It appears that the proposals submitted to the Ulster Council by Sir Edward Carson were those of Mr. Lloyd George.

The Council adjourned, without reaching a decision.

DR. WILSON'S WAR POLICY CONDEMNED.

MORE RHETORIC THAN RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Conventions of the Republicans and the Progressives, of which Colonel Roosevelt is the leader, assembled tumultuously at Chicago. Senator Harding, temporary Chairman of the former, eloquently appealed to the party for union, and condemned President Wilson's war policy, which consisted of more rhetoric than resolution. He advocated the expansion of national defence and the return to high tariffs.

Mr. Robbins, presiding at the gathering of the Progressives, said that preparedness was the paramount issue.

That Colonel Roosevelt is the man of the hour is the prevailing opinion in Chicago; the outcome of which will be his nomination. Judge Hughes, of the Supreme Court, will probably be the Republican candidate. Mr. Hughes refuses to discuss politics owing to his position.

GREECE AND THE BULGARIAN INFILTRATION.

ATHENS, June 7th.

In the Chamber M. Skouloudis, the Premier, denied that there had been a German invasion of Greece. He declared that the frontier was forcibly crossed, but said that the action was purely military and did not jeopardise the integrity of the country.

GENERAL SARRAIL'S DEMANDS.

"AN INADMISSIBLE INTERFERENCE."

ATHENS, June 7th.

General Sarrail's demands for the recall of three Greek officers are considered as inadmissible interference. The Greek Government are taking up a very firm attitude.

M. Skouloudis visited the British Minister, presumably in regard to the matter.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Board of Trade returns show an increase in exports of £13,405,418 and in imports of £12,213,630 against the returns for May of last year.

RESCUE OF EXPLORERS.

MONTA VIDRO, June 7th.

The Uruguayan Government is sending a small steamer to the rescue of Sir Ernest Shackleton's companions, and it will sail on Thursday.

THE COTTON STRIKE

LONDON, June 7th.

Sir George Asquith has invited the Trade Union leaders to a Conference at Manchester to-day. The threatened cotton strike notices expire on Saturday, and 100,000 operatives and 40,000,000 spindles are involved.

EXPORT OF COPRA FROM AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 7th.

The Commonwealth Government has modified the embargo on copra to America.

INVESTITURE AT BUCKING- HAM PALACE.

LONDON, June 7th.

Sir Parthab Singh, the Raja of Ruitan, and a party of officers of the Imperial Service Banners attended an investiture at Buckingham Palace.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

LONDON, June 7th.

General Northey reports that the enemy are retiring and our columns are in pursuit, capturing prisoners and stores. The garrison at Ndame broke out on Friday night, losing heavily. The Commandant was wounded and captured. Our losses in these operations were of the smallest.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SUN PO."]

THE PRESIDENCY.

Li Yuan-hung has formally assumed the Presidency. Peking is quiet. When dying Yuan Shih-kai ordered that according to the Provisional Constitution Li Yuan-hung should become Acting President.

5% Exchequer Bonds.

To the Directors of Business Firms.

"A Directorship never carried such a privilege as this—to help the Country in its hour of need."

THE WAR will be won by MAN POWER and MONEY POWER. Business firms have helped toward furnishing man power by liberating their staff and workman to fight and by assisting their dependents.

They are now asked to help to give their country MONEY POWER.

Companies have reserve funds which they will want for extension of business after the War. The Government asks them to lend their country that money to-day to carry on the War.

THE MORE MONEY THE GOVERNMENT GETS THE QUICKER THE WAR WILL BE FORCED TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

The Government asks the money for five years and offers 5 per cent. interest. The security is the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

On the 1st December, 1920, all the money lent will be repaid in full. There will be no depreciation to write off in the Company's balance sheet.

The 5-year Exchequer Bonds at 5 per cent. are the safest investment for reserve funds. These Bonds carry a high rate of interest; they can always be turned into cash, and the full return of the money is guaranteed at a given date.

A Directorship never carried such a privilege as this—to help the country in its hour of need.

Will Directors call a special Directors' Meeting, so as to make the investment with the least possible delay?

"THE TIMES" says:

"NO ADVERTISEMENT CAN EXAGGERATE THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIVE PER CENT. EXCHEQUER BONDS, REDEEMABLE AT PAR IN 1920, EITHER AS AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE SECURITY FOR CAPITAL, OR AS A DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT."

FURTHER LIGHT ON GERMAN ATROCITIES.

INVESTIGATIONS OF PROFESSOR MORGAN.

A DREADFUL TALE OF BARBARISM.

We have received from Home, says the *J. C. Daily News*, a copy of Professor J. H. Morgan's "German Atrocities," published by Fisher Unwin at 1/-, exactly when it was issued we do not know except that it was some time this year, and before April was out it had run through four editions. Should it run through four more, there will be no surprise. Not even the famous Bryce's report can quite compare with it. In respect of atrocities, there is little to choose. But Professor Morgan writes with a heat of indignation which the Bryce's report studiously repressed. He has in him something of the fire that we find in Raemaekers' cartoons and as there is no earthly doubt of his facts, the effect on the reader's mind of his vivid presentation is almost as poignant as in the case of those terrible pictures.

One word for the author. Professor Morgan is Professor of Constitutional Law at University College, London, and a recognized authority on international law. In November, 1914, he was commissioned by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs to investigate in France the alleged breaches by Germany of the laws of war. The results were handed to Lord Bryce's Commission, but as that body considered that its duty lay first with Belgium, a good deal of Professor Morgan's report was excluded, and here appears for the first time, as well as other matter which he obtained too late for the Commission.

It should be mentioned that Professor Morgan was, throughout his inquiry, in the closest touch with the French authorities—for whose method of sifting evidence he expresses the strongest admiration—as well as with the British; that he examined some hundreds of witnesses; and that he confined himself entirely to first-hand evidence, recording only what those whom he examined had themselves seen or had learnt from those to whom it happened. That the report might have been made much worse, is obvious; that the reality was infinitely worse than the report shows is strongly to be inferred.

THE GERMAN WHITE BOOK.

Not the least interesting part is Professor Morgan's analysis of the German White Book, which was published to justify German conduct in Belgium.

The case which the German Government had avowedly to meet was the wholesale slaughter of Belgian civilians and the fact of such slaughter having taken place they make no attempt to deny. They enter a plea of justification and, in a word, they attempt to argue that the *letzte en masse* or "People's War" of the Belgian nation was not conducted in accordance with the terms of the Hague regulations.

This document has never been published in English and the German Government appears to have had some doubts as to the wisdom of its having appeared at all. These doubts were well founded. Professor Morgan examines it, not by comparison of other reports, but in the light of its own incredibility and self-contradictions.

The Hague Convention enacts that in the case of an invasion, where there has been no time to organize defence, distinctive badges and responsible commanders may be dispensed with Civil guards and even women and children may be called up "who in such case would be entitled to the rights of lawful belligerents." The only condition required in the operations must be conducted in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

What then is the German justification for the massacre of the Belgian civilians? Its main contention is that the Belgian Government had sufficient time for an organization of the People's War as required by international law. The effrontery of this contention is truly amazing. The Belgian Government had, at the most, two days—two days—two days in which to organize a whole nation for defence. The German ultimatum to Belgium was issued on August 2nd; the violation of Belgian territory took place on August 4th.

However, having argued that Belgium had time, and did not use it, the German White Book quite forgets this line of reasoning, when it fits inconveniently with another case.

In their excuse for the massacre at Dinant they say that the organization of civilian resistance was remarkable for its careful preparation and wide extent. In other words, one part of the White Book they insist that the resistance was ruthlessly punished because it was not organized; in another that because it was organized it had to be ruthlessly suppressed.

GLARING SELF-CONTRADICTION.

This is but one instance of the glaring self-contradictions in which the White Book abounds. As for its notions of evidence the following examples are given.

The Belgian Government is accused of not stopping the guerrilla warfare when it might have done so, wherefore numerous municipal hostages were shot. It is well-known, and the German Government admits it, that the public authorities issued proclamations ordering the people to surrender their arms and abandon hostilities. The only evidence the White Book produces to support its contention that these proclamations meant nothing is that of a German Jew in Brussels, who alleged that the Commissioner of Police had told him (the German Jew's) servant not to hand over about handing over his revolver; and of a German lieutenant (not named) who was once shown a document (not produced) found in a village (not indicated) in which the Belgian Government called upon the people "to render armed assistance in return for payment."

Then come some telling pages on the general credibility or incredibility of the White Book's evidence. Musketeer Paul Blankenberg, of Infantry Regiment No. 180, testifies that while a German column was marching through a village west of Heverlee was

fired on by civilians, whom the column was accordingly ordered to round up.

"While this was being done I noticed that girls of eight to ten-years old, armed with sharp instruments, hustled themselves with the German wounded. Later I ascertained that the ear lobes and upper parts of the ears had been cut off." That is to say (says Prof. Morgan) a whole column of German troops in the march in close formation; they round up the civilians and while they are doing this some little girls continue, in presence of this overwhelming force, to "busy themselves" by cutting up their comrades with the contents of their mothers' work-box.

WHOLESALE MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS.

In respect of justification alleged for the wholesale massacre of civilians the evidence is even more suspicious. "In order to prove the Belgians unspeakable knaves, the German Government have to present them as incredible fools." For example at Andenne, a town of some 8,000 people, "about 200 inhabitants lost their lives." According to the German document two infantry regiments and a Jäger battalion (at least 7,000 men) were set upon by the populace on the march through.

We are asked to believe that this small unprovoked community (one of the German witnesses expressly says, "I did not see one single French or Belgian soldier in the entire town, or the environs") made an unprovoked attack on this overwhelming force and that the women assisted with pots of sealding water. Two hundred of the civilians were by the German admission shot. The German losses were, it is added "singularly small." So singularly small were they that the German report omits even to enumerate them.

These are but one or two examples of the incredibility of German evidence chosen at random from numbers given by Professor Morgan. The stories of the massacres of Dinant and Aerschot and of the burning of Louvain are too long to quote, but the nature of the German White Book's justification is even more extraordinary. Contradictions abound, and are impudently ignored; the wildest improbabilities are offered as solid fact, and that, moreover, on mere hearsay. Without any evidence from other sources, such stuff would not deceive a child. And as Professor Morgan says—

Quite apart from this inductive evidence, it is the fact that the German Government is so tainted with the infamy of indisputable mendacity that no sober and impartial man can believe a single word of what it says. It has deliberately forged Belgian documents which have come into its possession; it has repeatedly broken faith with the British Government and the Vatican; it has abused the Geneva Convention in order to make use of a hospital ship as an instrument of war. Berlin itself is one factory of lies, and its official Press service, to quote the words of our Ambassador, a vast system of international blackmail. As is the Government, so are the people.

Let the above should be deemed too sweeping, Professor Morgan quotes chapter and verse for every statement.

"It is the fondest of delusions to imagine that all this bloodguiltiness is confined to the German Government and the General Staff. The whole people is stained with it. The innumerable diaries of common soldiers in the ranks which I have read betray a common sentiment of hate, rapine and ferocious cruelty. The progress of French, British and Russian prisoners, civil as well as military, through Germany, has been a veritable Calvary."

MURDER OF WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

We now come to the evidence of German atrocities in ground recovered since the battles of the Marne and the Aisne by the British army, and against that army itself. The instances given of the white flag deliberately used in order to slay the British by treachery are so numerous that it has become impossible nowadays to accept the white flag for what it is, a universally recognized symbol of surrender. The Germans, moreover, habitually fire on stretcher-bearers, for whom to wear a Red Cross is merely to invite attack, and cases of wounded men murdered in cold blood are too numerous to count.

Some of these cases reveal a leisurely barbarity which proves great deliberation, cases such as the discovery of bodies of despatch-riders burnt with petrol or "pegged out" with lances, or of soldiers with their faces stamped upon by the heel of a boot, or of a guardsman found with numerous bayonet wounds evidently inflicted as he was in the act of applying a field dressing to a bullet wound.

It became imperative to find out how far these outrages were attributable to policy and superior orders. A considerable amount of evidence pointing to this was found, but under the rigorous system of exclusion practised by the French and British authorities, it was not considered conclusive until, at last, the original was discovered of an order issued by a German Brigadier-General named Stenger, Commanding the 5th Brigade. It is as follows (we omit the German):

Army Order of August 26th, 1914 about 4 p.m. such as was given to his troops as a Brigade or Army Order by the leader of the 7th Company of the 112th Regiment of Infantry at Thionville at the entrance of the wood of Saint Barbe.

"To date from this day no prisoners will be made any longer. All the prisoners will be executed. The wounded, whether armed or defenceless, will be executed. Prisoners, even in large and compact formations, will be executed. No man will be left alive behind us." The cumulative effect of other evidence collected subsequently leaves no doubt that this order was perfectly genuine, although the German Government has vainly tried to deny it. Indeed as Professor Morgan says, "it would, in any case, be incredible that so many cases of outrage could be sufficiently explained by any law of averages or by the idiosyncrasies of the 'bad characters' present in every large congregation of men."

Of the treatment of civilians much has been told, yet there is little doubt that not one half the actual facts have been heard. As the German troops marched through a village west of Heverlee was

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for May the Hon. Lady Wilson has an outspoken article on the Crown Prince of Germany. She saw a good deal of him when he visited India, and travelled home on the same P. and O. steamer. The portrait she draws is not flattering, and his Imperial Highness was a source of much trouble to his staff, especially to the one member of it whose duty it was to look after him. "The Crown Prince," Lady Wilson writes, "is desperately anxious about his health, and sucks at a thermometer as habitually as most people smoke a cigarette."

He affected a great love of sport, and big game shooting, he assured me, was his seventh heaven. When I think of the poor tiger heavily dragged, and elaborately carted to the correct distance from the Crown Prince's rifle, I could not help wondering which was the more artificial—the Crown Prince's love of big game shooting or the conditions under which the shooting was conducted. Pig-sticking had not been so easy to engineer for him whilst he was in the Punjab. Two or three days had been arranged, and he had gone out with the officers of a crack cavalry regiment quartered at—, but the subalterns had told me that they had to ride the pig until it was stone cold, to enable the Crown Prince to come up and get "first spear." Even then the happy consummation could hardly be effected, as the Prince did not appear to relish going faster than a brisk trot. Those of us who have galloped over pig-sticking country will easily appreciate his scruples.

A softer side to his character is disclosed in a story of his tenderness towards a sick child on the voyage home. Though nurtured in the great school of militarism, he is, says Lady Wilson, a tin soldier, almost a chocolate one! He is entirely devoid of magnetism, and lacks that talent for *décor* which his father possesses in such a superlative degree. In a nature that seems incapable of any fine impulse, as of any small sacrifice, there is not much to admire. He seemed to me quite as giddy and heedless as a child, maddening to deal with in the give and take of life, yet behind so much alloy there ran a vein of gold: his unaffected kindness and great simplicity. He enjoyed giving pleasure, yet he seemed unable to understand when he was giving disappointment and pain. He was never open to argument; in fact, he was inaccessible to reasoning of any kind once he had decided upon a course. I could sometimes see Despair writ large on the faces of his staff, and I knew that they had been defeated on some point and obliged reluctantly to give way. He was never able to subjugate them by his charm, or blind them to his folly.

Indiscriminately at the innocent spectators of their march. To be seen was often dangerous, to attempt to escape being seen was invariably fatal. Old men and boys and even women and young girls were shot like rabbits. The slightest failure to comply with the peremptory demands of the invader has been punished with instant death."

When life is held so cheap, adds Professor Morgan, it is not surprising that honour and property are not held more dear. Take Bailleul, for example, of which the author made particularly close study. During the whole eight days that this town was occupied by Germans it was "delivered over to the excesses of licentious soldiers, and was left in a state of indescribable filth." The officers hunted in couples.

"The circumstances were often of a peculiarly revolting character; daughters were outraged in the presence of their mothers, and mothers in the presence of the hearing of their little children. In one case the facts of which are proved by evidence which would satisfy any court of law, a young girl of nineteen was violated by one officer while the other held her mother by the throat and pointed a revolver, after which the two officers exchanged their respective roles."

GERMAN BESTIALITY.

Even more appalling is the evidence of an utterly bestial and perverted sense as being quite common among Germans.

It is one thing to more clearly established than another by my inquiries among the officers of my staff and divisional commanders, it is that, chatelains of private houses used as the headquarters of German officers were frequently found to have been left in a state of bestial pollution, which can only be explained by gross drunkenness or filthy malice. Whichever be the explanation, the fact remains that while to use the beds and the upholstery of private houses as a latrine is not an atrocity, it indicates a state of mind sufficiently depraved to commit one. Cases of sodomy and of the rape of little children did undoubtedly occur on a very large scale. Some of the worst things have never been published."

Of this class Professor Morgan, arguing that this is not the time for mincing one's words, gives one example, but he mercifully tells it in French and on the whole we prefer to leave it unquoted. That the human mind can conceive of such abominations is past all imagining. And yet from unimpeachable evidence we are assured that such things were not by any means rarities.

The latter pages of the book are devoted to a large number of depositions of witnesses. These, according to Professor Morgan's invaluable practice, were accompanied by the witness' name and full description, and were signed by him or her. After reading but a few of them, the mind refuses to react with any further sense of horror. The senses become numbed and overwhelmed by so much atrocity. Never has any war been waged in this way. The ancients were barbarous, but at least they were not hypocritical. They committed frightful cruelties, but did not try to cover them up with lying justifications, nor to palliate wrong doing by a sanctimonious parade of "a war of defence."



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THE HORRORS OF WASHING-UP.

(BY A HUSBAND.)

Two husbands boasted to me yesterday that they intend to help their wives to cope with servantless houses.

"My wife and I talked it over last night," said one of the husbands who have attested for housework. "My wife will do the cooking and light duties, a charwoman once a week will do the heavy cleaning, and each evening I shall wash up the day's crockery. We're going to be much happier."

"I'm certain you will," chimed the other. "What is there in housework that we could not do ourselves? It's a mental rest; it's full of infinite variety."

"Stop!" I cried to the callow husbands. "You are oblivious of the bondage to which you have consigned yourselves and the horrors to which you are doomed. Neither of you is aware that when a husband volunteers to help his wife in her home he devotes for his own tasks than would befall an Army Service Corps man about than would employ a munition factory, and more hours than would shock a sweated industry. I turned abruptly on one of the washing-up enthusiasts: "How many pieces are there," I asked, "in your dinner service?"

"Good Heavens! how should I know?" "I will tell you," I answered sombrely. "In your dinner service there are 36 dinner plates, 12 soup plates, 24 smaller plates, 10 dishes of various sorts, 1 soup tureen and stand, 2 vegetable dishes and covers, 2 sauce tureens and stands. You did not know how many you possess of these accursed things. But after one week of your washing-up you will know every one of them intimately, and you will hate every one of them with a separate hatred."

"Who ever heard," he mocked, "of anyone using all that crockery at one single family meal?"

"You are again displaying ignorance," I said bitterly, "of the conditions of warfare for husbands who serve under the command of wives. You are unaware of the prime and basic law of washing-up when the husband has to do it, the law that after every meal, however light it may be, when the washer-up takes off his coat and ties a woman's apron round his waist, and sinks into the scullery, and pulls down the blind lest a tradesman's boy should call, he discovers that his wife has piled up for him not only every single article of crockery in the house but every tin, pan, can, and other cooking implement that she can think of. Have you ever cleaned a frying-pan? Do you know what a grubby strainer is?"

"Let me tell you," I resumed. "In our country house we are often without servants—it is one of the recognised charms of country life. When I first asked my wife what I could do to help her in the house she naturally suggested washing-up. I know more about washing-up than any other husband in England. I have washed-up at all hours of the day and night. I have washed-up so much that I always hear the drip of the scullery tap and the plump of the pudding-basin in the hot water. I have washed-up so much that my commonest nightmare is of that last grim duty of the washer-up before he tills over his pail, the submarine hunt for the mustard spoon. I have washed-up so much that I have hated my nearest relations and dearest friends when they have broken bread under my roof, because I knew that it meant my washing-up their plates when they had gone. I have even contemplated the murder of my son and heir in his infancy because I had to wash-up his platter!"

"But what about the strainer?" interrupted one of the callow husbands. "The strainer," I resumed sadly, "is an implement of cookery which women use on, when their husbands wash-up. The strainer (I struggled with the passions that almost choked my utterance at the memory of that vile thing) is a wire-meshed contrivance on a tin handle. It looks the easiest to wash-up of all you pile of things. The novice seizes it. "I'll sluice this thing under the tap," he says to himself, "and that'll settle it." Inside the strainer there is a small layer of cooking debris that I have often thought of submitting to some great analyst: it possesses properties known to no other matter; it is indestructible, immovable, and it defies all the laws of dynamics and gravity."

"The novice sluices the strainer under the tap, looks inside it, sees that it is empty and clean, and proceeds to hang it up. He then observes that debris has washed through the wire mesh and still clings to the outside of the strainer. He holds the outside of the strainer under the tap until it is as clean as a new pin, and proceeds to hang the strainer up again. But as he turns it he finds that the debris has got inside again. That's a rum go," he says irritably, so he sluices the inside again, and then finds the debris on the outside once more. "There must be some blessed way of cleaning this blessed thing," he shouts (but he does not say "blessed"). He tries again, fails, calls his wife, and she says, "Oh, it's quite simple. How awkward men are! Just hold it under the tap." For ten more minutes he and the strainer enjoy the tap game. Then the washing-up husband gets into a frenzy. He fills a pail with boiling water, flings in six pennyworth of washing soda, while the strainer wildly in it, takes the skin of his hands, and finds the debris still in the strainer. He then divests himself of his coat and collar, matches a wet cloth, rubs on it a few pennyworth of patent soap, and again attacks the strainer. He scrubs it with a knife, and breaks the knife. He bangs it on the table, and breaks three plates. He then talks to the strainer for ten minutes, and flings it up on a shelf."

"Tin pans are further devices of wives to rid themselves of their husbands (Continued on next Column.)"

BULGARIAN ARMY DIS-CONTENTED.

THEIR "TASK COMPLETED."

Deserters from the Bulgarian Army who have arrived in Bukharest give a gloomy description of the state of feeling among the troops, and their statements are confirmed by those of the officers and soldiers who have been allowed to go home on leave.

The two principal causes of discontent are the enforced inaction of the last few months and the breakdown of the commissariat. Men who were called to the colours for the express purpose of seizing Macedonia, and assured that when once this was effected they would be allowed to return to their homes, declare that the task has been accomplished and demand the fulfilment of the promise. They care little for the compliments addressed to them, and consider that, having done their duty, they are now entitled to their families and the cultivation of their fields. Instead of employment on active service, which might fire their enthusiasm and distract their attention from domestic affairs, they have been compelled to spend several months in idleness, undergoing considerable hardships and exposed along the Greek frontier to attacks from hostile aeroplanes, against which they have little or no defence.

The most pressing cause of discontent is, however, the lack of food. Bulgarian soldiers will live contentedly on dry bread and water, but even this simple fare is in many cases not forthcoming or is obtained with difficulty; some of the deserters state that after the occupation of Macedonia their regiments received no supplies whatever for a whole fortnight. Quarrels have sometimes occurred between the soldiers and the distributors of their rations, and the latter have been severely mauled.

GERMANY THE TROUBLE.

The discontent of the Bulgarian soldier is increased by the contemplation of the more fortunate condition of his German comrade, who receives his daily food regularly and in abundance. The sight is not calculated to inspire brotherly affection and the Bulgarian has already begun to regard the German as the cause of all his trouble and come to the conclusion that he is being kept under arms in order to fight for Germany. The friendliness which marked the beginning of the campaign has completely disappeared. Germans and Bulgarians no longer go about arm in arm or frequent places of entertainment together.

The feeling of estrangement has brought about a reaction in favour of Russia. In Varna, according to one of my informants, men have openly announced their determination not to take up arms against the Liberating Power. In consequence of this declaration, they think, Germany has concentrated troops along the northern frontier of Bulgaria. Men allowed to go home on leave are solemnly sworn not to reveal the sentiments of the army, but not much attention is paid to this oath, and the feeling of discontent is spreading.

RELEASE OF M. GENNADIEFF.

M. Gennadieff and his colleagues have all been released, bail being accepted in various sums, ranging from £1,000 to £400.

M. Gennadieff was never imprisoned, but was detained in an hotel in Sofia. M. Apostoloff, Minister of Communications, and a member of M. Gennadieff's party, remained in the Cabinet notwithstanding the proceedings against his chief. He even received a visit from Prince Boris, and M. Gennadieff himself had a conference with the Prime Minister. The net result of these remarkable developments appears to be that the Government has secured the submission, and even the cordial adherence, of the refractory group.

The prosecution is now announced of General Fitchett, late Minister of War, and formerly an adherent of the *Entente*, together with Generals Nikiforoff and Dikoff, who are accused of remissness in the equipment of the army. Proceedings against other important persons are, according to rumour, impending.

by their suicides. They, again, are implements of cookery that wives pretend are indispensable, but which they never use except when their husbands are there to wash-up. When the husband is given the tin pan it is always lined with a coat of ineffable grease. Do it with a rag and a little washing soda, says his wife sweetly. He might as well try to clean the coal cellar with a tooth-brush. The only way to clean the tin pan is to divest yourself of all clothing that would be deemed superfluous in a Turkish bath, to send everybody out of the house so that they may not hear your incantation to the tin pan, and then to fill it with boiling water and vitriol and scrape it with the garden shovel."

"How long does it take a husband to wash-up?" asked one of the callow husbands timidly. "If he's a smart man," I answered, "and it's an off-day with the cans and the strainer, about three hours."

"I never conceived such horrors," shivered the other callow husband. "Are there no dodges, no tricks of old cooks?"

"Few," I answered sadly. "You can, of course, always drop a few plates or glasses, but they are the easiest to wash-up, and the tin can and the strainer are as indispensable as the grease your strainer wildly in it. It's no use putting dirty things up on the rack, your wife will find them and bring them back to you with others she has hidden when she has washed-up in your absence. It's no use pleading with her to use less cooking utensils; she will lie to you that they are indispensable. I have begged my wife to let us live on nice dry things, like buns and eat them off bits of paper, but she will not. You can certainly save some of the washing-up by keeping a bullock, but even he cannot clean the tin pan, the strainer would give him rabies." *Daily Mail.*

THEODOSIA, THE CONDUCTRESS.

(BY MARGARET BELL.)

I went for a drive with Theodosia the other day. It was quite a long drive, past the luxurious indolence of Regent-street and Piccadilly-circus, the elephantine activity of Brixton.

Theodosia does not drive her own car. Of course, her management of it is rather a novelty at present, although she is wonderfully blasé about it. She has been managing it just a month.

Before acquiring the big new car which runs from Camden Town to Croydon Theodosia sold shirt buttons under the light of electric bulbs. Now she collects fares under the light of wondering eyes. In peace times her wage was reckoned in shillings. In times of war it has increased by pounds.

Theodosia has a taste for effects. Witness the jaunty angle at which she wears her cap. For, like all other willing workers in the war, she wears a uniform which allows of a skirt rather than a kilt, and sane, comfortable shoes rather than smart ones of insane proportions. Her cap is a masterpiece of scarlet, testifying to the importance of her position. When she records the payment of a fare there is a decisiveness about the ring which seems to say, "Superiority of man! Tut, tut; watch me and use your own judgment."

Of course, there are always those whose use of their own judgment is limited, as it is a recognised law in political or domestic extravagance that one cannot utilise a commodity which one does not possess.

Such a one was Mrs. Robinson, who dwelt modestly in an immodest house in Streatham. She is a well-meaning soul, with abundance of avoirdupois, and an eighteenth-century point of view. She almost forgot to pay her fare the first time she boarded Theodosia's omnibus. She just sat and stared at her, eyes wide in reproach, lips tight in self-control, as if preparing for a verbal eruption.

At last it came, when Theodosia paused in front of her and politely, in a semi-quavering voice—she was quite new at it then—asked for fares.

"Well!" began the eruption, and "Well! I do wonder what we are coming to!"

It was on the tip of Theodosia's tongue to reply, "To New Park-road, madam," but early training that youth must respect the aged disrespect of youth and its precociousness gave her the courage of expression. She only smiled and blushed becomingly—we are told that natural blushes are gradually being driven out by unnatural ones. Theodosia, I may add, were quite natural—and hovered above Mrs. Robinson, fingering her little locker of red and white and azure tickets.

Silence on the part of the one is never a panacea for angered verbosity on the part of the other, and silence on the part of the old-time omnibus conductor is as exasperating. So Mrs. Robinson continued in a voice pitched high in outraged, traditional femininity. "I call it most unbecoming, all these women dressing up like men! What must the men think of it?"

"They think it jolly topping of them, that's what," came from a corner nearest the driver.

Theodosia was glad she had kept silence and given the young subaltern with his right arm a slinging the chance to be a hero at home. She rewarded him with one of her nice, soft, July sort of smiles, and inquired in the same sort of voice if madam would kindly tell her where she was going, so that she could give her a ticket.

There was now nothing to do but acquiesce. With one of the country's protectors on her side, and a wounded one at that, Theodosia scored an easy victory, and there ran through the omnibus that sort of shuffling murmurs of agreement which no one has the courage to assert boldly until some brave soul gives the cue.

I wonder if that subaltern lives near Streatham. I am sure Theodosia will present him with a season ticket if he does. And even if she cannot take him from Chalk Farm to Camberwell Green, there may be such a thing as having a perpetual Chalk Farm atmosphere for ever green in the omnibus from Camden Town to Croydon.

Theodosia is becoming quite a celebrity since she took over the management of the Croydon volocypede. Unlike many celebrities she is going to have the opportunity of seeing herself exactly as she is one of these days, for she was "kinned" yesterday morning during the hour of early activities. Honour such as this rests easily upon her, and as yet have not stolen her modesty.

"I was so nervous I forgot to give someone change for half a crown," she explained to me.

Of course, I would not have dreamt of saying it, but it seemed to me that Theodosia was getting on a very well after being only a month in her new profession.

Her day begins at half-past six in the morning and goes on more or less uninterruptedly until one. That is the hour for physical sustenance and mental relaxation. Theodosia must try to forget the trials of the morning, otherwise she would have violent indigestion. This relaxation, which may be spiced by a look into the shops, lasts until 3.15, when she again trips up and down, and gives passengers the benefit of her two dimples and soft, sunny voice. And here comes a fitting place to add that the number of masculine omnibus riders very materially increased during the last month.

Eleven hours is the length of Theodosia's working day. Eleven hours of sunrise prices very often. Perhaps the greatest surprise of all is the fact that she is very happy, and very enthusiastic, and although the crook of her elbow at rick-ing up time seems to assume an attitude of "I am in the extreme," I am somewhat inclined to believe that it is a pose. For blue nose and enthusiasm never before.

(Continued on next Column.)

SPRING ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

THE FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

For several weeks past there has been increasing activity on the part of the enemy. The reasons to which this might be due, both military and political, have been frequently discussed of late, and need not be referred to here. Since the struggle for the International Trench commenced, some two months ago, there has been an almost ceaseless round of fighting along this loop in the line, with a tendency to become fiercer in volume.

Yet all this warfare cannot be termed otherwise than desultory. It has never hitherto amounted to anything more than struggles for local positions, the possession of which would confer better range of observation, more immunity from artillery fire, or fuller opportunity for local positions, the possession of which would confer range of observation, more immunity from artillery fire, or fuller opportunity for harassing the enemy.

The fighting at the Bluff, or at St. Eloi, has no more direct reference to a general offensive than the capture of Trochizand has to the conflict around Verdun. It does not appear to be clearly understood by those at home, who seem to find in all such fighting as the four one-day attacks in the Ypres salient, the preliminary signs of a big offensive, what that term really implies. The battle of Loos was a big offensive. It was preceded by several weeks of preparations and concentrations upon a scale which, in these days of aerial reconnaissance, it is practically hopeless to expect to conceal from the enemy. The battle of Verdun is a big offensive. It was heralded by movement and work on such a degree, and for at least two months ahead, that the French knew exactly where the blow was going to be launched, despite the Boche spread reports that a great concentration was taking place in Belgium for an attack upon the British, or notwithstanding demonstrations in force elsewhere, designed to serve as feints.

Whether the great offensive which we trust will play a decisive part in the war will come from the side of the Allies or from the Germans, it is not for me to speculate. Of course, it may be contended that Verdun is the great German offensive, but as to whether it is the only one they will launch in view of the ever-increasing strength of the British armies, is a question that time alone can determine.

GERMAN DIFFICULTIES.

One fact is that the enemy now feels compelled to hold his line everywhere confronting us very heavily. He no longer dare withdraw masses of troops from these concentrations, to throw the balance of their weight against the Mort Homme. Such a disposition renders it pretty clear that a big push by the British is regarded as an imminent menace, since it is too obvious to dwell upon how useful, indeed, possibly how vital, a few more divisions might prove in determining the costly operations upon the Meuse.

What, then, is the significance of the fighting which is in continuous progress in the Ypres salient at the present time? Warfare is too scientific nowadays to admit of any idea of a mere blazing away of ammunition and wastage of lives, without any governing tactical scheme. The Germans, as I have said, are very busy in the Ypres bend, and apparently the chief objective of their business is to keep us busy there as well. I should not like to say how many times this year I have heard the opinion hazarded that a big Boche push is very probable "up in the salient." It is pretty safe, I fancy, to put down the genesis of such a report to German sources. Possibly the Germans consider that the ground around Ypres is so difficult as not to be one of the likeliest spots for our next big attempt to break through, and that, therefore, it is to their advantage to keep as many of our troops in that deadly bulge as possible.

"THE ONE END."

On the other hand, the significance of the Ypres fighting from our point of view is all directed to the one end: killing Boches. All tactical efforts, whether offensive or defensive, seem to be controlled by the elementary principle of enhancing the possibilities for killing Boches. This may appear a doctrine applicable to all warfare, and therefore, a platitude. But it is so manifestly the concentrated purpose of our fighting around Ypres that I refer to it as a definite objective, and not an incidental corollary to all military plans.

There has been an increase in the hand-to-hand fighting of late, due largely to the ever-growing practice of mining. The craters formed by the explosions are invariably filled with a rush and a counter-rush, and then the casualty lists on both sides swell. Without this sort of battling the process of attrition would be a slow one indeed; how slow I never realized until recently, when a gunnery officer told me that he computed the human wastage from field-artillery fire against entrenched positions an average one life for every two tons of projectiles discharged.

dwell side by side within the same human palisade.

She has several staunch supporters, has Theodosia—soldiers always, who realize that the more Theodosias there are to come to the fore in London the more Archibalds there will be with minimised excuses for going to the fore in France.

Then she has other supporters, too, of her own sex: strange to say, in direct contradiction to the universally understood adage that the sympathy is not without appreciation except among her own sex. Theodosia has a charming way of shouldering the shopping woman's burden for her, be the vicinity the West End or the inner suburbs. The shouldering of another's burden is one of the commodities which will always and as readily sell in the world's market-place.

So when Theodosia is ready with her lifting hand, accompanied by her only too-delighted-to-do-it smile, she is sure of appreciation.

On the whole, she does not find it an irking life and her trials are not many.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
• TJILWONG	JAPAN	10th June	11th June	BATAVIA
• TJIBODAS	JAVA & MAKASSAR	10th June	16th June	KOBE
• TJIKINT	BATAVIA & SINGAPORE	12th June	17th June	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1916.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJISONDARI"	...	...	11th June.
S.S. "KARMOEN"	...	...	12th July.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	...	...	11th August.
S.S. "ARAKAN"	...	...	11th September.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
MANAGING AGENTS.
York Building, Hongkong, 15th May, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

JUNE 29 - SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTET, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 84' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 2000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Dock ranging to 100 Tons.
5-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL AND KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 312

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC., OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING—HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA

TICKETS SUPPLIED IN RUSSIAN by the RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBIRIAN RAILWAY

TOURIST AGENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

BLOGGERS, and all other parts of the world

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGERS

Cable "TAN KANG" TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE, published by the

Herald from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application

CHINESE OPERA—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

H.K. Reg 19th April 1916

723

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "JESERIC" About 15th June.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.
LONDON "CITY OF VIENNA" On 16th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA "CITY OF BOMBAY" On 22nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR to RHEISS & Co., CANTON

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
WEIHAIRWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "KUBICOW" On 9th June, 4 P.M.
SAIGON "HUNAN" On 10th June, Noon.
SAIGON "KASHING" On 10th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI "LUCHOW" On 11th June, D'light.
HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" On 13th June, 10 A.M.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO and "HOIHOW" On 13th June, Noon.
NEWCHWANG "TAMING" On 13th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CHEU and ILOILO "SINKIANG" On 13th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 13th June, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD TIENTSIN, TWICE Weekly.
S.S. "LINIAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong 9th June, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

TEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 9th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 13th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted

with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 29th May, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NANKIN	June 29	Through Steamer	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 29	Through Steamer	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
NOVA	Aug. 26	MOULPAN	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
MAITA	Sept. 9	KASHGAR	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
NAMOR	Sept. 23	Through Steamer	Nov. 6	Nov. 13

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NELLORE	THURSDAY, 22nd June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.
NOVA	SATURDAY, 16th July.
NOKE	SATURDAY, 29th July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due at LONDON about
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 26

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARK, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DEPARTURE	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENBRIFE	KATORI MARU Capt. Kato	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
	KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	21,000	THURSDAY, 29th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	12,500	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tada	10,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Ogura	8,800	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 15th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Tanaka	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th June, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,800	SUNDAY, 11th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650. Return " 975.	To London 2nd Single Yen 430. Return " 650.
To London, via New York, Montreal, 1st Single \$30. Return " 45.	To London, via New York, Montreal, 2nd Single \$20. Return " 30.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$41. Return " 61.	To Sydney, 1st Single \$41. Return " 61.
To Sydney, 1st Return \$72.	To Kobe, 1st Return \$75.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$120.	To Kobe, 2nd Return \$83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 \$112.8. Tour No. 2 \$111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailings, etc., apply to—

B. MORE MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* DAIREN MARU	9,000 — 12 knots	SUN, 18th June Noon.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES, 4th July 10 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SATUR, 8th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	17,300 — 14 knots	TUES, 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,100 — 21 knots	TUES, 18th July Noon.
* JINYO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	WED, 26th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 1st Aug. 10.3 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omoting Shanghai

* Cargo only

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK \$60. " " " \$96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO \$45. " " " \$68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.
For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AERICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer KIYO MARU 17,300 — 14 knots TUESDAY, 11th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DUL, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building. 1213.
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD
For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA
STEAMER PAUL LECAT ... On or about 17th June.
HOMEWARD
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transshipment) MAGELLAN ... On or about 27th June.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to—
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
* "TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... MONDAY, 13th June at 3 P.M.
* "MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.
FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.
"NITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.
FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 11th June, at Noon.
* "ROSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 9 A.M.
† Proceeding to Amoy and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	10th June	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All Passengers have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

